

1. ~~Mr Muston~~
2. ~~Mr Morley~~ Parry
3. Mr Perry

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REPTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report

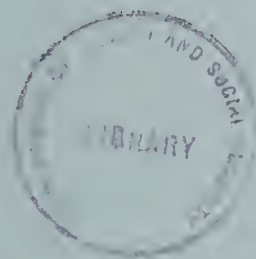
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1969



P U B L I C H E A L T H D E P A R T M E N T

Medical Officer of Health

ALAN F. CROWLEY, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

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Chief Public Health Inspector

H. EVANS, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent

R. A. DAVOLL, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

B. A. RICHARDSON, C.P.H.I.E.B., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

J. THOMPSON, Dip.P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.

(Commenced duties 10th March, 1969)

Pupil Public Health Inspector

R. F. BALL

Pests Officer

W. T. RANDLE

Clerks

MRS. M. PRITCHARD

MRS. M. E. WHITE (Part-time)

Clerk and Chief Executive Officer

R. V. HAWCROFT, D.P.A., F.C.C.S.

Engineer and Surveyor

W. SPIILMAN, C.Eng., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H.

Treasurer

E. PALING, A.I.M.T.A.

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To the Chairman and Members of the
Repton Rural District Council,

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1969.

The Rural District Council is to be congratulated on the effective way it has carried out its work during the year, in spite of the drastic population changes resulting from the loss of Mickleover in 1968. This smooth transition augurs well for the future when even greater changes may be brought about.

Statistics

The Registrar-General's estimated population at mid 1969 is reported as being 33,240. This population is contained within the new Rural District having an area of 64,239 acres. Thus for every ten acres in the District there are approximately five persons. Comparing this with the year 1967, when the acreage was 65,654 and the population 42,770 giving a density of approximately six persons per ten acres, we see that the District has become more truly rural. In some ways perhaps this is not a bad thing.

During the year, there were 516 births as compared with 389 deaths in the area. This gives a natural increase over the year of 127 people. This is a satisfactory state of affairs.

Birth Rate

The adjusted birth rate for the year was 16.4 as compared with 16.3 for England and Wales.

Death Rate

The locally adjusted death rate for the year was 10.88 which compares with 11.9 for England and Wales as a whole.

Infant Mortality

There was only one death under one year of age during the year, giving a mortality rate of 1.93 per 1,000 total live births. This is an exceptionally good figure. It is pleasing to report that there were no deaths of infants under one month.

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Causes of Death

During the year there were 389 deaths notified in the area. According to the international classification of diseases the most prominent causes of death were as follows:-

(a)	Ischaemic heart disease	103	deaths
(b)	Cerebro-vascular disease (strokes, etc.)	50	deaths
(c)	Pneumonia	40	deaths
(d)	Other forms of heart disease	30	deaths
(e)	Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	18	deaths

Some thoughts on the problems relating to three of the most common causes of death are appended on pages 6-9 of this Report for the benefit of those Members particularly interested in this area of public health.

Other Causes of Death

Motor vehicle accidents accounted for nine deaths during the year. Three more than in 1968. This is a matter of concern to us all and particularly to the Road Safety Committee

All Other Accidents - There were six deaths under this heading during the year, two more than in 1968. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents is particularly concerned with these deaths which are predominantly home accidents.

Suicides - There were three deaths from this cause during the year, two less than in 1968. Although genetic factors play an important role in these tragedies, the stress of modern life has alas an important bearing in that it precipitates the illness.

Finally, it is worth commenting that of the 389 deaths which took place during the year, 367 occurred from the age of 45 onwards.

Notifiable Diseases

During 1969 there were 315 cases of notifiable disease in the District. Measles accounted for 306 of these and considering that this was an epidemic year the numbers are low. In fact, a glance at the graph on page 16 will show that it is the lowest number of cases notified in any epidemic year since at least 1959. No doubt the Measles vaccine programme started in 1968 is beginning to show results.

Infective Jaundice - Four cases were notified during the year, one of which was severe enough to require admission to Hospital. This is a virus disease spread by case to case contact. These cases were not due to blood transfusions or the use of hypodermic needles which are also possible modes of transmission. It is important to exclude these latter causes when investigating cases of Jaundice.

Whooping Cough - Four cases were notified during the year and all were mild in character

Tuberculosis - Three cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified. The families concerned and contacts were followed up so as to prevent further spread of the condition. The Chest Clinic and County Council Health Visitors are mainly concerned in this work. There were two deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

Animal Infections

Brucellosis - An outbreak of this disease involving a herd of forty-six cows belonging to a farmer in the Southern part of the District occurred during July 1969. Investigation showed that the majority of the cattle were actively excreting the organism and all the indications were that the herd was "riddled" with the disease. Unfortunately, as is usual in such cases, the infected cows were sold in the open market whence they were transferred to various parts of the county where the cows would spread the disease widely.

This sort of thing has been a source of frustration to Public Health Departments for many years. However, now I understand that legislation is in train which will prohibit the sale of known infected cattle, except for slaughter. This is a worthwhile piece of legislation and will go far in preventing the spread of brucellosis amongst herds and their human handlers.

Salmonella - Two outbreaks of this disease occurred in the District during the year. Salmonella causes food poisoning when humans are infected usually from farm animals. These particular outbreaks were confined to a few cattle and no human infections resulted.

Water Supplies

The District has been well served by the Water Undertakers during the year. The mains supply has continued very satisfactorily, but a few small hamlets deriving their water from wells have had some problems. These include the Caulkley Wood water supply which shows signs of contamination occasionally and a rather high lead content and the Ingleby Wood water supply which shows a rather high nitrate content. It is hoped that both these supplies will be converted to mains in the near future with the help of co-operative consumers.

Housing

The Rural District Council is to be congratulated on its housing programme and this especially applies to those bungalows and flatlets specially provided for the aged. This allows many old people to live out their lives in acceptable independence where otherwise they might be condemned to institutional care. There are now one hundred and fifty-three such Warden-supervised bungalows or flats in the Repton Rural District.

Departmental Changes

Mr. J. Thompson was appointed Additional District Public Health Inspector on 10th March, 1969. The good wishes of all Members of the Health Department go with him as he carries out his duties.

Obituary

It is with regret I report the death of Councillor Waldron which took place last March 1969. Councillor Waldron took a great interest in the health of the community and was Chairman of the Health Committee from May 1965 to 1967 when he carried out his duties conscientiously and well. He was kind to all Members of the Staff with whom he came in contact and our deepest sympathy goes to his wife and family in their great loss.

* * *

Within the Report there is a list of County Council Clinics and a table showing primary immunisations against diphtheria, for which I am indebted to Dr. J. B. S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer of Health.

It is my privilege to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council, the Clerk and Chief Executive Officer, the Treasurer, General Practitioners, Health Visitors, Heads of Departments and Staff and particularly, of course, the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Public Health Department for their help and co-operation during the year 1969.

ALAN F. CROWLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Elevation of the District from 130 to 604 O.D.									
Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,239 acres
Registrar-General's estimated population mid 1969 (including members of the armed forces stationed in the area)									
Population (Census 1951)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,240
Population, Registrar-General's Preliminary Figure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,562
1961 Census	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,928
Number of inhabited dwellings end of 1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,383
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1969	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,979,036
Produce of 1d. Rate, 1st April, 1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£8,204. 19s. 5d.

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VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	
Legitimate	493	246	247		15.52
Illegitimate	23	11	12		
	<u>516</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>259</u>	Area Comparability Factor	1.06
				Birth Rate for purposes of comparison	16.45
				Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	4.46
<u>Stillbirths:</u>					
Legitimate	5	4	1	Rate per 1,000 (Live and till) births	
Illegitimate	-	-	-		9.59
	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>		

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS: 521

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	
Legitimate	1	1	-		1.93
Illegitimate	-	-	-	Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	2.02
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>		
				Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

	<u>Total</u>	M.	F.	
Legitimate	-	-	-	Deaths of infants under
Illegitimate	-	-	-	four weeks 1,000 total
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	Live Births Nil
	-	-	-	

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

	<u>Total</u>	M.	F.		
Legitimate	-	-	-	Deaths of infants under one	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	week per 1,000 total Live	
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	Births	Nil
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

	<u>Total</u>	M.	F.		
Legitimate	-	-	-	Stillbirths and Deaths under	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	one week combined per 1,000	
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	Live and Still Births ..	Nil
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		

MATERNAL MORTALITY (INCLUDING ABORTION)

Number of deaths Nil
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births .. Nil

DEATHS (including Members of the armed forces who were stationed in the area) ..	389	DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	11.7
		Area Comparability Factor	.93
		Death rate for purposes of comparison	10.88

PROMINENT CAUSES OF DEATH AND ALLIED

HEALTH PROBLEMS

A glance at the graphs relating to some of these diseases shows that deaths from cancer of the lung tends to rise slowly year by year.

Ischaemic heart disease (coronary) shows an even more alarming increase as a cause of death over the years, whilst pneumonia occupied a position in between.

The increasing importance of coronary disease, carcinoma of the lung and respiratory diseases as causes of death both in this District and throughout the land is giving rise to great concern. However, we are not immortal and we must die some time of some thing. In this context these three illnesses are partly, at least, expressions of our mortality. Nevertheless a great many of these deaths occur under age 65 and if the corresponding diseases could be controlled, many of us would live longer.

We must also be aware of the health problems involved in alcoholism and drugs. Much illness and many deaths are at least partly attributable to these causes.

This heterogeneous collection of illness have not only death and disability in common, they are also bound together by another common factor. This common denominator is addiction. In the case of drugs and alcohol this factor is obvious, but it is only comparatively recently that respiratory disease, coronary thrombosis and cancer of the lung have been linked with addiction, namely cigarette smoking.

If this is so, then surely it is time to face the problems and implications of addiction squarely. We must come to terms with this problem or it will be the worse for our civilisation.

Before exploring this matter further, I would like to put the record straight. Addiction is an emotive subject and one's own status in this respect must surely prejudice the argument. However, as long as one's interest has been declared then the arguments alone must be the final arbiter.

I would further like to state that the whole problem is at the frontiers of medical knowledge and alas very little is known about it. If these statements are acceptable, I will proceed with humility to my argument:

Addiction - What is it?

In my view addiction is an abnormal appetite (craving) of the body tissues for any substance. In this way addiction may be divided into that which occurs naturally and that which is acquired.

Natural Addiction - This is present when one:

- (a) craves for food as in hunger
- (b) craves for drink as in great thirst
- (c) craves for particular foods as sweets and chocolates
(instant energy) in the young
- (d) craves for bizarre items of diet as in pregnancy
- (e) craves for unusual items of diet including filth, as is especially seen in disturbed and brain damaged children.

It will be seen that all these forms of addiction subserve a life-saving function. They date back to primaeval times when instinct rather than knowledge was supreme. For example, the pregnant woman subject to a very restricted diet in primitive times developed these abnormal cravings to widen her choice of food and so replenish supplies of trace elements and vitamins exhausted by the foetus.

Acquired Addiction

From the dawn of civilisation drugs like cannabis, heroin and L.S.D. have been accidentally introduced to our bodies, whereupon a habit or addiction has been acquired. Later the tobacco leaf, tea, coffee and the barbiturates, to name but a few have been added to our list.

Thus, addiction is not necessarily a sinister mode. It can be, and is, life-saving in many cases. However, accidental or purposely introduced addiction can be harmful or even lethal, and for this reason it would be useful to understand its mechanisms in the human body.

What is known about Acquired Addiction?

(1) Practically all substances can be addictive - that is habit forming in the sense of the above definition. The difference is in degree.

(2) Usually a substance must be introduced into the body on several occasions before addiction is formed

(3) Once an addiction arises it may be short-lived as is usually the case with peanuts and sweets, or it may be life-long as is sometimes the case with alcohol.

(4) The addiction may be mild as with tea or coffee, or it may be catastrophic as with heroin.

(5) It follows that will-power may control the condition easily, or it may be helpless against it.

The Mechanism of Addiction

The following are points of view not substantiated by standard text books. Their only merit is that they ventilate the subject.

As the mechanism of addiction was formed before homosapiens emerged, it seems probable that the site of action is in the older part of the brain. If we follow an addictive substance on its journey through the body we will probably find that it ends in the bloodstream adjacent to the nerve cells, or their branches, as mentioned above. Because addiction may be permanent this substance must attach itself either to the cell wall or its nucleus. There it possibly competes for a place successfully with a similar naturally occurring substance and displaces it. It now produces its effects by interfering with the enzymes oxidation systems. Incidentally, these effects may be therapeutic or toxic and often both. With repeated introduction of the same substance more and more of the cellular "brickwork" is taken over by the substance and, to some extent, more and more will the cell itself demand this substance. At last a point is reached where cellular utilisation and bloodstream availability of the substance are in balance. Should now the substance be withdrawn its blood level will fall and the cells in question will cry out for more supplies. This is the point where the addict craves for a "fix".

It seems to me that if the atoms of alcohol or heroin were "labelled" as with isotopes then experiments on animals might show where these atomic bricks find their home in the nervous system. In this way much might be uncovered and the way laid open for curative action.

It is interesting to note that in the process of immunity there are many similarities, except in this case instead of nerve cells, lymphoid cells are involved and instead of craving there is no conscious effect, only a tissue response involving rejection of the antigenic substance

Conclusion

Addiction is a mechanism of survival. We are all addicts. However, if we become addicted to certain substances especially for example heroin or L.S.D., our life may be destroyed quickly. There are numerous other substances to which we may become addicted some of which may largely improve the quality of our lives and some of which may be lethal, and it is sometimes difficult to know to which category any substance may belong because at various times and in different individuals they may produce quite different results. There is no doubt that highly dangerous drugs should be controlled adequately, and this, to my mind, means not only the withdrawal of the drug in question, but ideally by its replacement with another less harmful drug so that the person's life may continue without too much pain or stress. To tell an addict to use his willpower to control a life-long habit is like asking him to hypnotise his own cellular metabolism and does not make sense. Where withdrawal means a continued degradation in the quality of life, then a successful cure has not been accomplished. Commonsense is needed here. If the addiction is mild, then willpower will be sufficient, but, if strong, positive medical help is needed not just prohibition.

To return to the subject initiating this discussion namely cigarette smoking, a few words of warning would not be out of place. There is a strong feeling in America that virtual prohibition is the only solution to the smoking problem. The United States of America is not noted for the virtue of compromise and this prohibitionist feeling may well harden. What happens in America today may be true of this country tomorrow. Additionally, the Iron Curtain countries which govern largely by edict may see the same simple solution and they will exert added pressures to bring this measure about.

My own view is that except for the hard core of life-long smokers, the tobacco habit is only moderately addictive. This means that the great majority of people can, by an effort of the will, stop or cut down considerably their smoking habits and without any lasting ill-effects to themselves. This being so, the widespread knowledge of the long-term effects of smoking with regard to cancer of the lung will, in itself, reduce the smoking problem to acceptable proportions. To force the issue by means of a virtual prohibition might channel many smokers into highly dangerous and immediate problems. These include drugs like barbiturates and tranquilizers when not intelligently used, alcoholism, overeating and so on.

If half the money spent in promoting a virtual prohibition on smoking were devoted to finding out the precise mechanism of addiction, a real advance would be made.

The causation of many of these diseases is multifactorial. Take coronary thrombosis for instance. We know there is a strong heredity tendency and we know that diet plays a part and that stress is a factor. Additionally, stress is associated with smoking so that the cigarette habit could mask the role of stress in the statistical picture. This is only one small area requiring illumination.

If, as a medical man, I were forced to choose between being severely addicted to cigarettes or barbiturates, then knowing full well the dangers of the cigarette habit, I would choose cigarettes every time!

If our prohibitionist masters have their way, then they would be well advised to replace the cigarette with something else which would sustain the quality of our lives. Let them be warned that if the cigarette habit persists in spite of fearful, though realist, propaganda, then it must play an important role in the life of our communities. Prohibit it at your peril unless you can replace it with something equally acceptable and not as harmful.

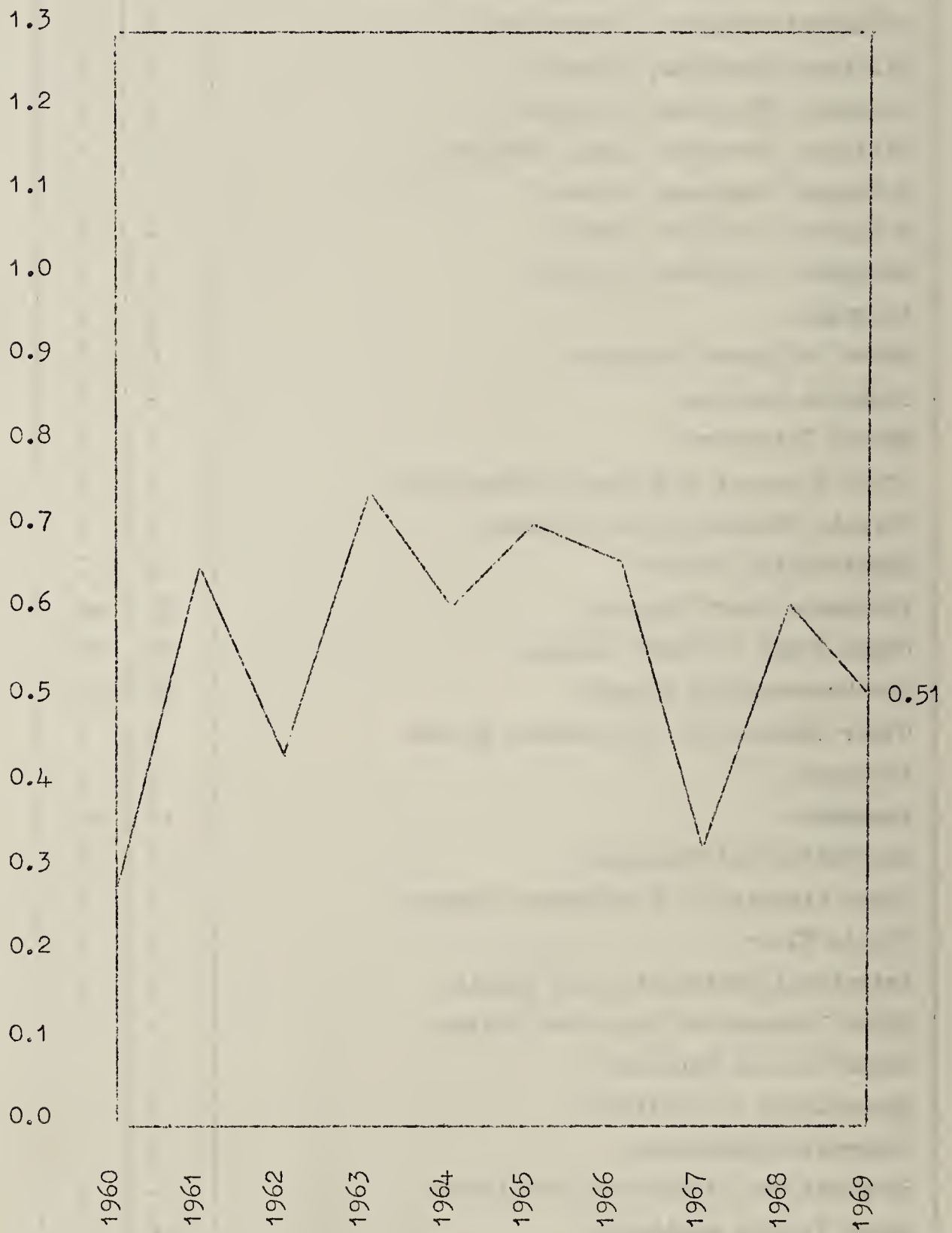
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C L A S S I F I C A T I O N O F D E A T H S

	All ages		TOTAL
	M.	F.	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-	1
Other Tuberculosis, including late effects	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	5	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	7	3	10
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	17	1	18
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	-	7	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	5	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-	1
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	8	8	16
Diabetes Mellitus	-	1	1
Mental Disorders	1	2	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	3	2	5
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	6	8
Hypertensive Disease	3	7	10
Ischaemic Heart Disease	55	48	103
Other Forms of Heart Disease	11	19	30
Cerebro-vascular disease	20	30	50
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	7	11
Influenza	2	2	4
Pneumonia	18	22	40
Bronchitis and Emphysema	11	6	17
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	2	2
Peptic Ulcer	2	1	3
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Congenital Anomalies	2	-	2
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	3	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	1	9
All Other Accidents	2	4	6
Suicide and Self-inflicted injuries	1	2	3
TOTALS	191	198	389

BRONCHITIS

Graph showing deaths from Bronchitis each year per 1,000 population over the last ten years



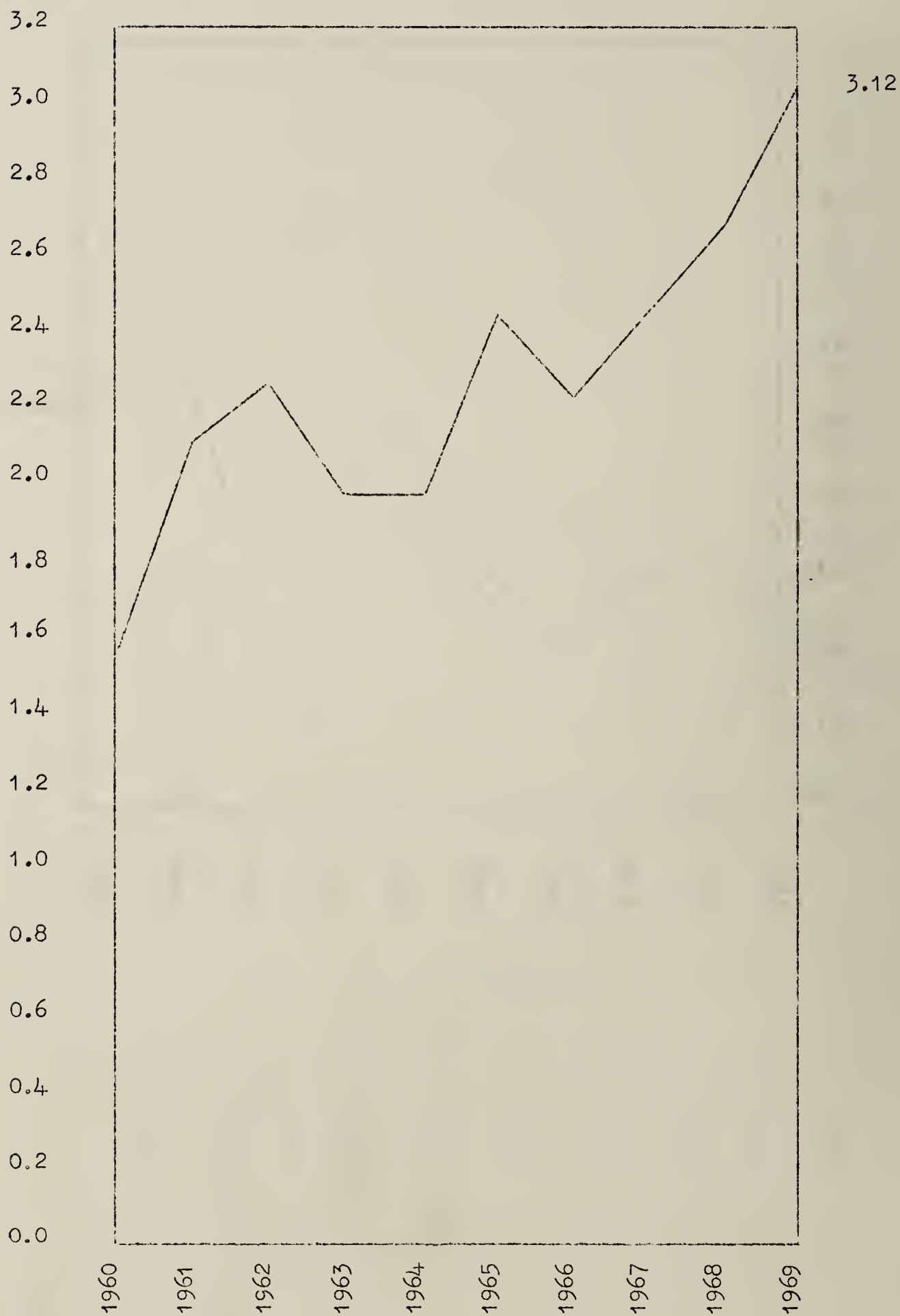
CANCER OF THE LUNG

Graph showing deaths from Cancer of the Lung each year per 1,000 population over the last ten years



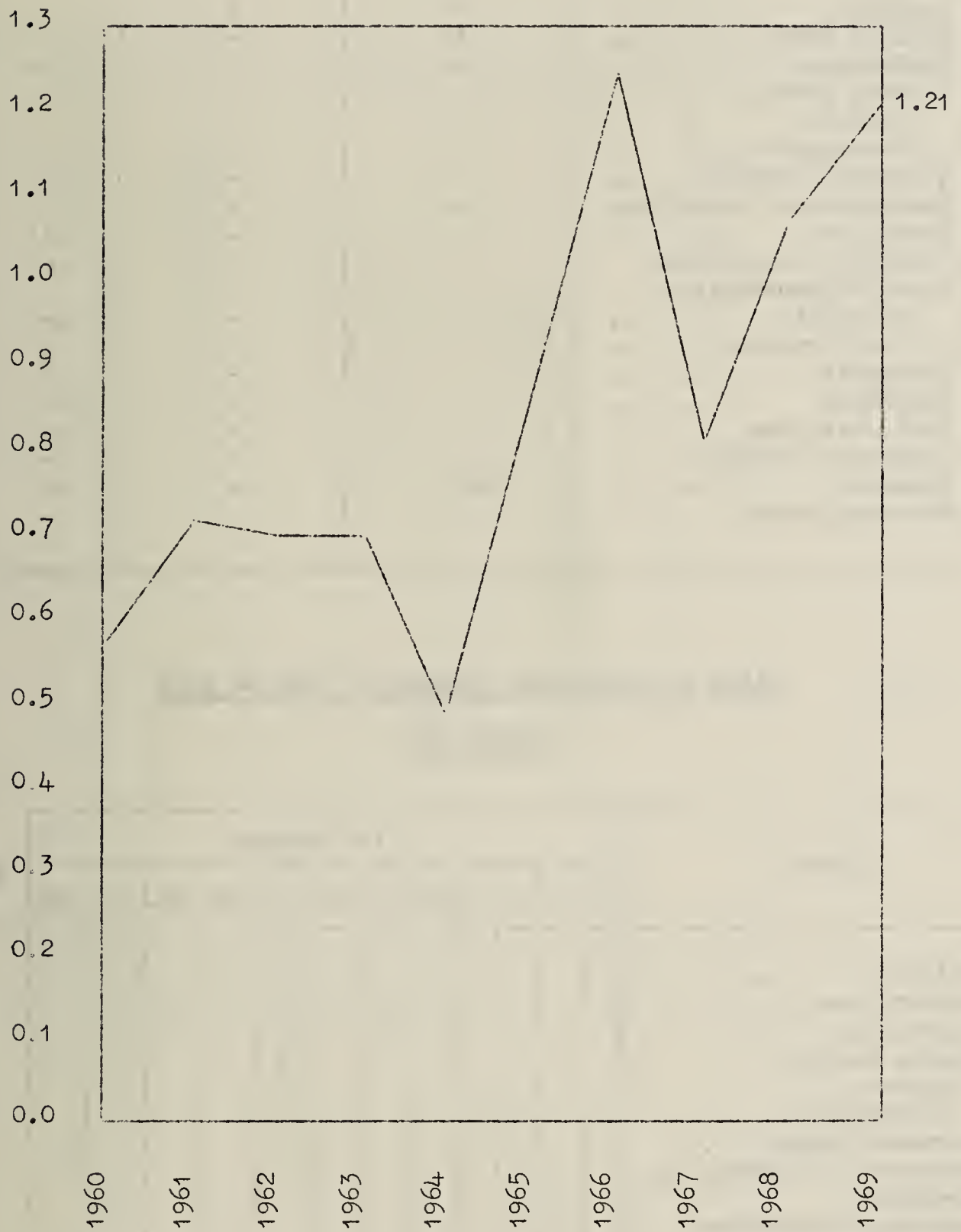
CORONARY DISEASE

Graph showing deaths from Coronary Disease each year per 1,000 population over the last ten years



PNEUMONIA

Graph showing deaths from Pneumonia each year per 1,000 population over the last ten years



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING YEAR 1969

Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospitals	Total Deaths
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	6	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Enteric Fever:-			
Typhoid	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis:-			
Paralytic	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice ..	4	1	-
Measles	306	-	-
Whooping Cough	4	-	-

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES

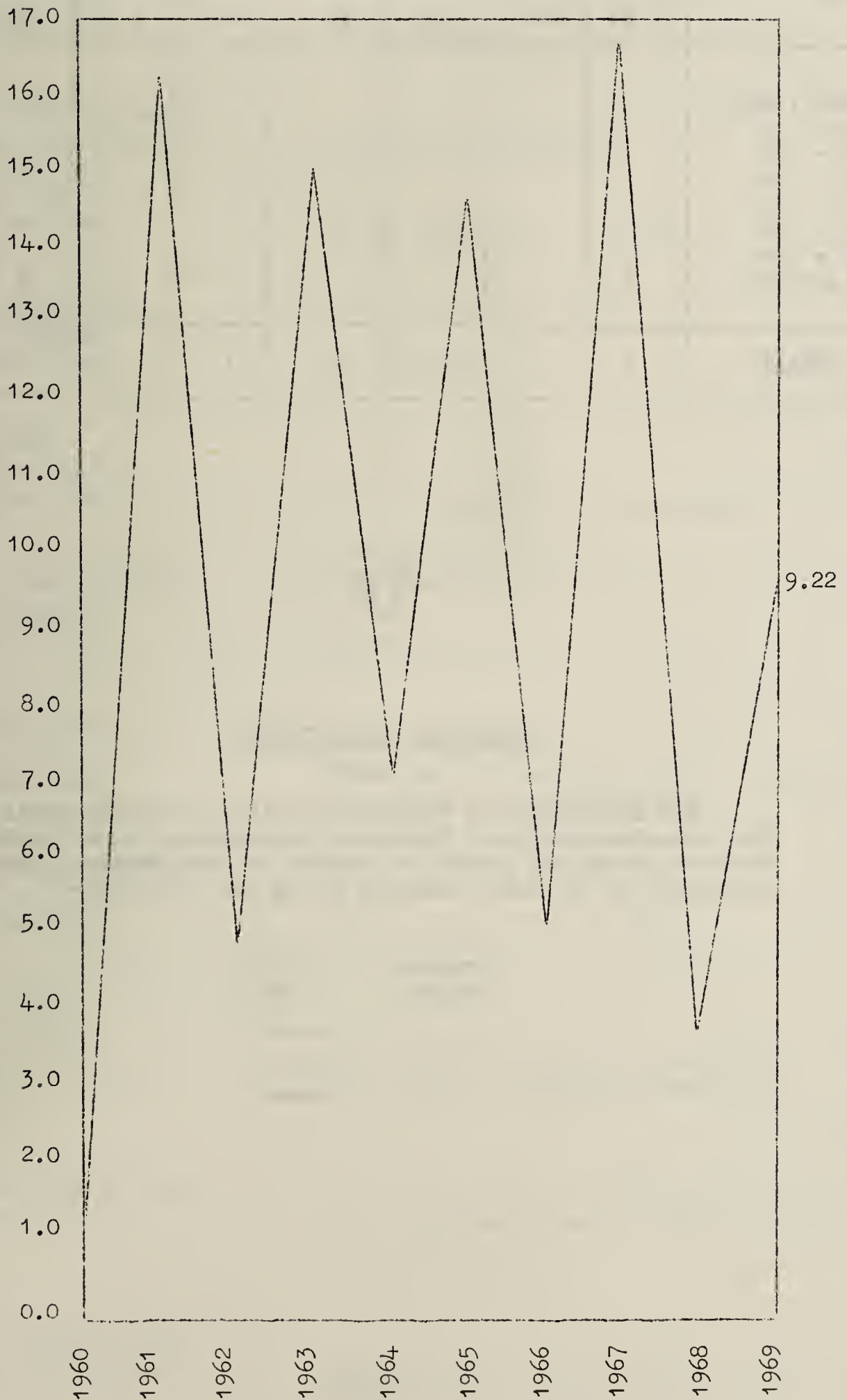
DURING 1969

Disease	Age Groups												TOTAL
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-	
Smallpox													-
Scarlet Fever				1	2	2	1						6
Diphtheria													-
Enteric Fever:-													
Typhoid													-
Paratyphoid ..													-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..													-
Meningococcal Infections													-
Erysipelas													-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													-
Acute Poliomyelitis:-													
Paralytic													-
Non-Paralytic ..													-
Pneumonia													-
Dysentery													-
Food Poisoning													-
Infective Jaundice ..								1	2	1			4
Measles	8	37	42	48	37	129	3	1	1				306
Whooping Cough		1			1	2							4

MEASLES

Graph showing notified cases of Measles each year per 1,000 population over the last ten years.

(The biennial nature of Measles epidemics is well shown here).



PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

AND OF DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE IN THE AREA DURING 1969

AGE GROUPS	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year								
1 - 4								
5 - 14								
15 - 24	1							
25 - 34								
35 - 44	1							
45 - 64					1			
65 and over	1						1	
TOTALS	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-

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DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The County Medical Officer of Health has kindly supplied the following details of Diphtheria Immunisation record cards received during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1969, in respect of children immunised during the year 1969:-

Primary	401
Booster	728

1,129

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS

DERBY

Ante-Natal and
Cytology Clinics

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.

Second, 3rd, 4th and 5th Tuesday 9.00 a.m.
to 12.30 p.m. Doctor attends each Session.

Child Guidance Clinic

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.

By appointment.

Speech Therapy Clinic

Village Hall, Hatton
and the
County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.

Temporarily unstaffed

By appointment.

Dental Treatment

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.

By appointment

Eye Clinic

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.

Every Tuesday p.m. by appointment.

Minor Ailment Clinic

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.

Monday a.m.

Chiropody Clinic

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.

Wednesday p.m. and Friday a.m. Alternate
Thursday a.m. By appointment.

Infant Welfare Centre

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.

Fridays 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Yellow Fever

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.

Each Monday morning, by appointment.
(For certain travellers abroad only).

ETWALL

Infant Welfare Centre

Village Hall,
Etwall

First Wednesday in each month, 1.30 p.m.
to 4.30 p.m.

LINTON

Infant Welfare Centre

Linton Heath Methodist
Church Hall, Linton

Third Friday in each month 1.30 p.m. to
4.30 p.m.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS

(continued)

WILLINGTON

Infant Welfare Centre

Village Hall,
Willington.

Fourth Tuesday in each month 2.00 p.m.
to 4.00 p.m.

MELBOURNE

Minor Ailment Clinic

Penn Lane,
Melbourne.

Every morning from 9.00 a.m. to
10.00 a.m.

Infant Welfare Centre

Penn Lane,
Melbourne

Every Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

Speech Therapy Clinic

Penn Lane,
Melbourne.

By appointment

OVERSEAL

Methodist Church,
Overseal.

First Friday in each month 1.30 p.m.
to 4.15 p.m.

REPTON

Village Hall,
Repton.

Second Tuesday in each month 2.00 p.m.
to 4.00 p.m.

SWADLINCOTE, COUNTY COUNCIL CLINIC, CIVIC CENTRE

Cytology Clinic

First Tuesday each month 9.00 a.m.
to 12.30 p.m.

Child Guidance

By appointment.

Dental Treatment

By appointment (temporarily unstaffed).

Eye Clinics

Second and 4th Friday in each month
commencing 9.30 a.m. By appointment

Infant Welfare Centre

Every Monday 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
and 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

Minor Ailment Clinic

Second and 4th Wednesdays 9.00 a.m.
to 10.00 a.m.

Speech Therapy

By appointment

Chiropody Clinic

Wednesday and Friday a.m. By appointment.

WALTON ON TRENT:

Infant Welfare Centre

Village Institute,
Walton-on-Trent.

First Thursday in each month 1.30 p.m.
to 4.15 p.m.

C H E S T C L I N I C S

BURTON UPON TRENT

The Chest Clinic,
Burton District Hospital Centre,
Outwoods Branch,
Belvedere Road,
Burton upon Trent

Tel. No. Burton 66333

Monday 1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m., Wednesday
1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m., Friday, 9.00 a.m.
to 10.00 a.m.

Contact Clinics are held on alternate
Tuesdays from 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

B.C.G. Clinics are held on Friday of
the same week as the Contact Clinic
from 10.45 a.m.

BY APPOINTMENT ONLY at all sessions.

DERBY

The Chest Clinic,
Green Lane,
Derby.

Tel. No. Derby 40366

Sessions daily, Monday to Friday.

BY APPOINTMENT ONLY at all sessions.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA
PERTUSSIS, TETANUS, POLIOMYELITIS AND MEASLES

Facilities for immunisation are available on request, when the Doctor
is in attendance at Infant Welfare Centres and Minor Ailment Clinics.

REPAIRS OR REPLACEMENT OF GLASSES
FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

The necessary form may be obtained, on request, from the Principal
School Medical Officer, County Offices, Matlock, Derbyshire, DE4 3AG, or
from the School Medical Officers.

* * * * *

WELFARE FOOD DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

Burton Co-op. Society, Mount Pleasant Road, Castle Gresley.	Shop hours.
The Post Office, Church Broughton.	Shop hours.
Burton Co-op. Society, Church Gresley.	Shop hours.
County Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby.	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9.00 a.m. to 12 Noon. Saturday 9.00 a.m. to 12 Noon.
Mrs. E. Stretton, Blenheim Farm, Etwall.	Wednesday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Village Hall, Etwall.	First Wednesday in month, 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Mrs. M. Rawson, The Green, Findern.	Shop hours.
W. P. Orme and Son, General Stores, Hartshorne.	Shop hours.
Burton Co-op. Society, Midway.	Shop hours.
A. & K. T. G. Tomlinson, 10 Station Road, Hatton.	Shop hours.
Mr. P. W. Hidderley, 44 Main Street, Hilton.	Shop hours.
Methodist Church Hall, Linton Heath.	Third Friday in month, 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
The Bungalow, Penn Lane, Melbourne	Each Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Methodist Chapel, Woodville Road, Overseal.	First Friday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Village Hall, Repton.	Second Tuesday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Burton Co-op. Society, High Street, Newhall.	Shop hours.

WELFARE FOOD DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

(continued)

County Clinic,
Civic Centre,
Swadlincote.

Monday, Tuesday and Friday 9.15 a.m. to
12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
Saturdays 9.00 a.m. to 12 Noon.

Geo. Gibson and Son,
Bells End Road,
Walton-on-Trent

Shop hours.

Village Hall,
Walton-on-Trent.

First Thursday in each month 1.30 p.m.
to 4.15 p.m.

Derby Co-op. Society,
Willington.

Shop hours.

Village Hall,
Willington.

Fourth Tuesday in month 2.00 p.m. to
4.00 p.m.

Burton Co-op. Society,
Fiveways,
Woodville.

Shop hours.

* * * * *

S E C T I O N B.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Repton Rural District Council,

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with particular pleasure that I submit my Report on the general environmental health work as carried out by your Public Health Inspectors during the year ended 31st December, 1969. This completes my first full year as your Chief Public Health Inspector and it is now time to look back and assess, record and analyse any progress made, any difficulties encountered and any disappointments.

The appointment of Mr. J. Thompson as additional Public Health Inspector in charge of the Southern Parishes was, to me, a milestone of some importance. He commenced duty on the 10th March and immediately improved the volume and variety of routine environmental work in the section for which he is responsible. The appointment also made it possible for a start to be made on the rural housing survey which is of such vital importance if the work of improving the worthwhile dwellings and the clearance of slums is to be speeded up.

In this connection, the coming into operation on the 25th August, 1969 of the new Housing Act will, I am sure, provide a tremendous incentive during the next two or three years to save many of our older dwellings

Great concern had been expressed, both locally and nationally, at the number of dwellings which were structurally sound, but were being allowed to fall into disrepair and decay because funds were not available to repair and modernise them. The new Act should take care of this problem.

I will not write here of the different sections of our work, these will be illustrated in the body of the Report.

I must, however, offer my sincere thanks firstly to the Council who endorsed their faith in my work by making Mr. Thompson's appointment and giving a promise of a further review at the end of the year.

It is difficult to individualise among the Council's Officers, all are willing at any time to help or advise me in matters which have a joint interest. In the Health Department work is beginning to flow smoothly and I am indebted to the Medical Officer of Health and my colleagues, both inspectorial and clerical.

H. EVANS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

FOOD AND DRUGS

PREPARED FOODS

Twenty-six premises are registered for the preparation, manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale, an increase of one. Thirty-six visits were made to this class of business during the year.

ICE CREAM

Three premises are registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream, and a further one hundred and thirteen for storage and sale of ice cream. Fifty-one visits were made during the year.

A total of twenty-eight samples of ice cream (twenty-seven being pre-packed and one loose) were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test. The results are given below:-

No. of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
28	27	1	-	-

MILK

Eight premises are registered as Dairies, two of these received visits during the year.

In addition, twenty-four persons are registered as milk distributors. Again, only two premises were visited

In this connection, the majority of distributors either fetch their daily quota direct from the wholesale dairies, or receive a daily delivery sufficient for their business, no milk being stored on their own premises.

MILK

(continued)

The following is a record of milk samples taken during 1969 by the County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority for this District:-

Untreated Milk

<u>Methylene Blue</u>		<u>Brucella Abortus</u>	
<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
-	-	1	-

Pasteurised Milk

<u>Methylene Blue</u>		<u>Phosphatase</u>	
<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
28*	-	30	-

*Two not done

Sterilised Milk
Turbidity

<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
1	-

TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES:- 32

Pasteurising Plant

<u>Methylene Blue</u>		<u>Phosphatase</u>	
<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
10*	-	11	-

*One not done

TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES:- 11

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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 2

Food not of the Nature, Substance or Quality Demanded

A total of four complaints were received during the year, they were as follows:-

1. Foreign object in loaf of sliced bread
(Piece of burnt dough).
2. Fly in Pork Pie.
3. Fly in Cream Doughnut.
4. Glass in bottle of beer
(Sliver from lip on neck)

In cases 1, 2 and 3 warning letters were sent to the manufacturers.

Concerning No. 4 it was considered that there was insufficient evidence available to indicate how the glass had got into the beer and no action was taken.

UN SOUND FOOD

The following items were surrendered as unfit for human consumption and removed for destruction:-

			Tons	cwt	qr.	lb.
Canned meats	..	..				6
Other canned foods	..	..		20	1	2
Other Foods (general)	..		9	15	1	24
Frozen Foods	..	..		6	2	21
TOTAL WEIGHT CONDEMNED	..		11	2	1	25

The condemnation of almost ten tons of "other foods" was due to deterioration of stock at a large wholesale storage depot within the area.

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKET STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966

Supervision of mobile shops has been increased resulting in general improvement in the vehicles inspected. Thirty-one visits were made during the year.

Two cases of contravention were of a more serious nature. In the first, a warning letter regarding future contraventions was issued. The second case, proceedings are pending following a warning for an earlier offence concerning two of the firm's mobile shops.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

A total of sixty-seven visits were made to premises under the above Regulations.

Informal notices in respect of contraventions were sent to the owners of fourteen premises.

BAKEHOUSES

One new bakehouse was registered during the year. The only other premise continued to operate satisfactorily. Four visits were made during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION

As this year's slaughtering figures represent the first full year since the new boundaries came into operation, a comparison is given with 1968 which included Mickleave in the first Quarter. They are as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Heifers and Bullocks</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>TOTAL Animals</u>
1968	3,216	712	181	9,570	2,644	16,323
1969	2,918	331	96	8,123	2,483	13,951

This loss of some 2,372 animals is largely due to a big reduction in the number of sheep slaughtered in the one wholesale slaughterhouse. This item fluctuates year by year depending on the number of animals available for slaughter.

Two matters of interest arose during the year, firstly was the notification by a neighbouring Local Authority of two bovine animals being totally condemned because of a generalised condition of Cysticercosis. The animals concerned had come from a farm within this District. Faecal samples were taken from the farmer's family and workers, but without any positive results.

The second item of interest was the unfortunate accident to an Inspector who sustained a slight abrasion of the skin on one finger. The abrasion became infected with sheep "Orf" resulting in a very painful condition affecting the whole arm.

The general condition of the slaughterhouses remains satisfactory, the one wholesale premise undertaking a large scale improvement towards the end of the year.

		Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Whole carcasses condemned	..		5	3	25
Part carcasses condemned	..		3	3	6
Offals condemned		4	3	3	9
TOTAL WEIGHT CONDEMNED		..	4	13	2 12

For meat inspection purposes, a total of 1,089 visits were made.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

The number of licensed slaughtermen in the District is nineteen, one less than the previous year.

Proceedings were taken for an offence under the above legislation. A conviction was recorded, but no fine imposed. The person involved has not applied for a Licence since the offence.

MEAT INSPECTION

(continued)

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	2,918	331	96	8,123	2,483	-
Number inspected	2,918	331	96	8,123	2,483	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	1	1	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	517	30	-	664	398	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	16.03	9.06	1.04	7.92	16.02	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	6	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.24	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

FISH AND CHIP PREMISES

No alteration to the Register of Fish and Chip premises was recorded during the year ended 31st December, 1969. The number of premises remaining at nine.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Upon receipt of notifications from General Practitioners of infectious disease, the premises are inspected and appropriate investigations made, according to the nature of the disease, and in all cases after close consultation with the Medical Officer of Health. Where necessary, disinfection is carried out.

During the year, thirteen visits were made.

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WATER SUPPLIES

Description of Sample	No. of Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
(a) Mains water, S.S.W.W.C.	35	35	-
Mains water, S.D.W.B.	96	94	2
(b) Other sources, wells etc.	29	12	17

The two unsatisfactory samples reported by the South Derbyshire Water Board were repeated and proved to be satisfactory.

The twenty-nine samples taken from sources other than the Statutory Water Boards represented six dwellings.

Of the seventeen unsatisfactory samples, twelve were for bacteriological examination and five were corresponding chemical analyses.

Of the twelve, six samples were from an isolated farmhouse, the subject of improvement work under the 1969 Housing Act. A drip feed chlorinator was installed and after initial troubles, gave satisfactory results.

A further three samples came from a private supply to a small hamlet which it is hoped to connect to a Water Board main in the not too distant future.

Of the remaining three, one has since been connected to a mains supply, one cottage is earmarked for demolition and the third case again was an isolated cottage with a limited life.

	As at 31.12.1969	Population served at 31.12.1969
No. of houses in District supplied direct from mains	10,133	30,399
No. of houses in District supplied from standpipes	47	141
No. of houses supplied from sources other than mains	203	609

No. of connections made during year:-

(a)	existing houses	1
(b)	new houses	164
(c)	other premises	Nil

WATER SUPPLIES - YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1969

The District as a whole is exceptionally well served with mains supply of water and the following is a statement of the position in the area:-

Parish	Supplying Undertaker	Total Houses	No. of houses supplied	Supply direct to property	Supply off stand-pipes	Estd. population supplied	No. of houses not on mains
Ashe	S.D.W.B.	15	15	15	-	45	-
Barton Blount	S.D.W.B.	15	6	6	-	18	9
Bearwardcote	S.S.W.W.C.	10	4	4	-	12	6
Bretby	S.S.W.W.C.	267	254	254	-	762	8
do.	Swad. & Ashby		5	5	-	15	-
Burnaston	S.S.W.W.C.	133	52	52	-	156	6
do.	S.D.W.B.		75	75	-	225	-
Calke	Private Sup.	10	-	-	-	-	10
Castle Gresley	S.S.W.W.C.	414	414	414	-	1,242	-
Catton	S.S.W.W.C.	22	7	7	-	21	15
Cauldwell	S.S.W.W.C.	28	27	27	-	81	1
Church Broughton	S.D.W.B.	115	101	101	-	303	14
Coton-in-the-Elms	S.S.W.W.C.	176	176	176	-	528	-
Dalbury Lees	S.D.W.B.	68	67	67	-	201	1
Drakelow	S.S.W.W.C.	65	62	62	-	186	3
Egginton	S.S.W.W.C.	130	130	130	-	390	-
Etwall	S.S.W.W.C.	779	774	774	-	2,322	2
do.	S.D.W.B.		3	3	-	9	-
Findern	S.S.W.W.C.	392	373	373	-	1,119	14
do.	S.D.W.B.		5	5	-	15	-
Foremarke	Swad. & Ashby	20	20	20	-	60	-
Foston & Scropton	S.D.W.B.	137	124	124	-	372	13
Hartshorne	S.D.W.B.		1,051	1,036	15	3,153	-
do.	Swad. & Ashby	1,243	192	192	-	576	-
Hatton	S.D.W.B.	606	604	604	-	1,812	2
Hilton	S.S.W.W.C.	502	492	492	-	1,476	10
Hoon	S.D.W.B.	13	9	9	-	27	4
Ingleby	Private Sup.	20	20	20	-	60	-
Linton	S.S.W.W.C.	759	755	755	-	2,265	4
Lullington	S.S.W.W.C.	54	54	54	-	162	-
Marston-on-Dove	S.D.W.B.	16	11	11	-	33	5
Netherseal	S.S.W.W.C.	302	302	302	-	906	-
Newton Solney	S.S.W.W.C.	181	175	175	-	525	6
Osleston and Thurvaston	S.D.W.B.	69	63	63	-	189	6
Overseal	S.S.W.W.C.	723	723	723	-	2,169	-
Radbourne	S.D.W.B.	46	41	41	-	123	5
Repton and Milton	S.S.W.W.C.	670	648	628	20	1,944	6
	Swad. & Ashby		16	14	2	48	-
Rosliston	S.S.W.W.C.	167	164	164	-	492	3
Smisby	S.D.W.B.	97	83	83	-	249	14
Sutton-on-the-Hill	S.D.W.B.	37	26	26	-	78	5
	Private Sup.		6	6	-	18	-
Ticknall	S.D.W.B.	238	230	220	10	690	8
Trusley	S.D.W.B.	35	35	35	-	105	-
Twyford and Stenson	S.D.W.B.	34	14	14	-	42	20
Walton-on-Trent	S.S.W.W.C.	313	310	310	-	930	3
Willington	S.S.W.W.C.	658	658	658	-	1,974	-
Woodville	S.D.W.B.	804	804	804	-	2,412	-
TOTALS		10,383	10,180	10,133	47	30,540	203

S.D.W.B. - South Derbyshire Water Board
 S.S.W.W.C. - South Staffordshire Waterworks Company
 Swad. & Ashby - Swadlincote and Ashby Joint Water Board

D R A I N A G E

Number of houses in District connected to sewers	8,986
Number of houses in District not connected to sewers	1,397
Number of connections made during the year:-	
(a) existing houses	6
(b) new houses	164
(c) other premises	Nil

S A N I T A R Y A C C O M M O D A T I O N

Conversions to water-closets during 1969:-

(a) Privy Middens	Nil
(b) Pail closets	91
(c) Waste water closets	Nil

Total number of conversions to water-closets up to the end of the year since the beginning of 1942	1,899
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H O U S I N G S T A T I S T I C S

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

(1)(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for house defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts ..	155
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	327
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	60
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to in preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	21

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of Informal Action by the Local Authority or their Officers	31
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

(1)	<u>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957</u>	
(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:-	
(i)	By owners	Nil
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	Nil
(2)	<u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts</u>	
(a)	Number of dwelling-houses and other premises in respect of which Statutory Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	11
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses and other premises in respect of which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices	11
(3)	<u>Proceedings under Sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957</u>	
(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made ..	29
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders, or by Agreement	41
(c)	Closed in pursuance of an Undertaking given by Owner under Section 16 and still in force	Nil

H O U S I N G S T A T I S T I C S

(continued)

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR (CONTINUED)

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (4) | <u>Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957</u> | |
| (a) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (b) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |
| (5) | Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, Closing Orders made under Section 10(1) | Nil |

4. HOUSING ACT, 1957, PART IV - OVERCROWDING

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|
| (1) | (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year) | } Figures
not
available |
| | (b) Number of families dwelling therein) | |
| | (c) Number of persons dwelling therein) | |
| (2) | Number of overcrowding cases reported during the year) | |
| (3) | Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year by rehousing | Nil |
| (4) | Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has again taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | Nil |

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I M P R O V E M E N T G R A N T S

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 AS AMENDED BY THE
HOUSING ACT, 1961 AND 1964

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958 AS AMENDED BY THE
HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959, THE HOUSING ACT, 1961
AND THE HOUSING ACT, 1964

HOUSING ACT, 1969

The number of dwellings improved with financial help from Improvement Grant schemes showed a slight increase over last year.

Supervision of works of improvement, together with initial visits for the approval and preparation of schemes involved your Inspectors in a total of 1,253 visits.

Once again advantage was taken of the "Extended" Standard Grant Scheme to provide bathrooms where space was limited, or drainage facilities where sewers were not available.

Comparison with previous years regarding costs are illustrated in the accompanying Table, the only reduction being in the 1969 column for Standard Grants. The overall average for both types of grant is substantially higher.

The impact of the new legislation will be felt during the Spring and Summer of 1970.

Bearing in mind the new ceiling of Grants, £1,000 in the case of Discretionary schemes, £450 for the "Extended" Standard Scheme, the tendency for the average cost to increase is bound to accelerate sharply in the coming period.

DETAILS OF IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

	DISCRETIONARY		STANDARD		BOTH GRANTS	
	January, 1954 to 31 December, 1969	January, 1969 to 31 December, 1969	July, 1959 to 31 December, 1969	1 January, 1969 to 31 December, 1969	January, 1954 to 31 December, 1969	1 January, 1969 to 31 December, 1969
Number of applications received	578	9	884	99	1,462	108
Number of houses involved	728	12	885	99	1,613	111
Number of houses improved	646	43	695	76	1,341	119
Number of applications refused	11	-	9	-	20	-
Number of applications withdrawn	47	2	63	19	110	21
Number started, but not finished	7	-	12	-	19	-
Number approved, but not started	3	-	106	-	109	-
Total Grants paid, (1969) or to be paid (1968)	£166,938. 7. 2. £151,837. 11. 2.	£15,100. 16. 0. £2,918. 0. 0.	£99,580. 12. 0. £85,115. 16. 7.	£14,464. 15. 5. £13,635. 0. 11.	£266,518. 19. 2. £236,953. 7. 9.	£29,565. 11. 5. £16,553. 0. 11.
Average Grant per (1969) house (1968)	£258 8. 5. £251. 16. 1.	£351. 3. 8. £324. 4. 5	£143. 5. 8. £137. 10. 1.	£190. 6. 6. £194. 15. 9.	£198. 14. 11. £193. 18. 1.	£248. 9. 0. £209. 10. 8.

U N F I T H O U S E S

1. Houses having Demolition Orders or Closing Orders and which were operative before the 1st January, 1969:-

Pettifer's Cottage, Lower Green, Findern
 6 Spring Cottage, Hartshorne
 The Forge, Dog Lane, Netherseal
 Two Cottages, near School, Church Street, Netherseal
 Block of 3, Main Street, Ticknall
 Block of 4, Archway Cottages, Ticknall
 2, 2A, 4 and 6 Well Lane, Repton
 3 New Street, Rosliston
 48B and 50 High Street, Woodville
 31 Uttoxeter Road, Hatton
 4 and 6 Uttoxeter Road, Hatton
 7 and 8 Mount Pleasant, Old Winshill, Newton Solney
 8 Gorsey Lees, Overseal
 Nos. 23, 25 and 27 Twyford Road, Willington
 Two School Cottages, Uttoxeter Road, Hilton
 Miss Bailey's Cottage, Main Street, Etwall
 Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Burton Road, Castle Gresley
 Nos. 81 and 83 Burton Road, Castle Gresley
 Home Farm, 8 Main Street, Linton

2. Houses on which Demolition or Closing Orders were placed during 1969:-

"Belmont" Long Lane, Osleston
 Rose Cottage, Sutton Lane, Hilton
 Nos. 94, 96, 98 and 100 Main Street, Linton
 55 Main Street, Hilton
 Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 The City, Woodville
 39 Moira Road, Overseal
 Nos. 1 and 2 Church Bank Cottages, Main Street, Rosliston
 45 Burton Road, Overseal
 47 Burton Road, Overseal
 Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Bull's Head Cottages, Main Street, Rosliston
 Nos. 1 - 6 Whitehouses, Overseal
 130 Moira Road, Woodville
 54 Mount Pleasant Road, Repton (C.O.)
 70 Egginton Road, Hilton (C.O.)
 51 Burton Road, Castle Gresley (C.O.)

3. Houses on which this Council has Clearance Orders

Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64 Main Street, Repton
 Nos. 1 - 6 Church Street, Coton-in-the-Elms

U N F I T H O U S E S

(continued)

4. Houses demolished during 1969:-

Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Chapel Street, Woodville
Nos. 141, 143, 143B, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155
157, 159 Moira Road, Woodville
90 Occupation Lane, Woodville
Detached Wooden Bungalow, Dale End, Hilton (late Stubbs)
55 Main Street, Hilton
Nos. 2 and 4 Main Street, Milton
Nos. 1 and 2 Pear Tree Cottages, Boggy Lane,
Church Broughton
"The Forge", Dog Lane, Netherseal
Doveside Cottage, Scropton
Nos. 71, 73, 75, 77 Woodville Road, Overseal
Block of 6, Newtown Cottages, Foremarke
Semi-detached Cottage, Opposite Band Room,
Coton-in-the-Elms
107 Mount Pleasant Road, Castle Gresley
Jasmine Cottage, Main Street, Burnaston
Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Main Street, Overseal

An attempt was made during the year to clear the backlog of properties on which Orders had become operative. Some were empty and derelict and progress has been made. Others, due to re-housing difficulties still remain and are still occupied.

I look forward to clearing these in the near future as new housing schemes are put in hand.

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RENT ACT, 1957

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the above Act were received during the year ended 31st December, 1969.

ANIMAL BOARDING AND ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963

There have been no additional premises established during the year, the number of licensed premises remaining at five as in the previous year.

All premises were inspected and found to be satisfactory before Licences were issued.

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THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

Standards of amenity and general environmental conditions had deteriorated on the one privately owned site resulting in some illness among the families occupying the site.

Urgent measures to improve cleanliness of the toilet blocks and to discontinue an overflow from a cesspool serving the lower end of the site helped to clear up the illness.

Other works are in hand to raise the general level of amenity on the site.

In addition, there are fourteen site licences in respect of individual caravans. No troubles were experienced on these sites.

CARAVAN SITES ACT, 1968

The parking of caravans occupied by gypsies, tinkers and other itinerants on private land and on the grass verges of County roads has become a very serious problem.

The people concerned make this much worse by dumping vast quantities of filth and rubbish over the whole of the area occupied in a very short space of time.

It is virtually impossible to identify offenders. Moving these people on, only creates the same problems on a further site. The only possible answer is the provision of Local Authority owned and controlled sites.

I realise that control will be very difficult, but I feel that if these people can be settled on sites sufficiently long enough to enable their children to be properly educated, then numbers will begin to fall as the children search for a better standard of living.

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PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Control of rats, mice and other pests continues to be satisfactorily carried out by the Council's full-time Pests Officer.

Regular visits to the Council's sewage works and refuse tips contributed in no small measure to keeping these premises virtually rodent free.

Annual sewer test treatments were carried out in the early Autumn in twenty-one Parishes. As shown in the accompanying Table, only five points were infested. This is the second successive year to indicate a decline in the sewer rat population.

Test bait Annual 10%	1967	1968	1969
No. of manholes in system under test	1780	1460	1552
No. of manholes in system baited	185	140	140
No. of manholes in system showing "take"	10	8	5

A summary of visits made by your Pests Officer is set out below:-

<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
307	833	177	1,317

These were sub-divided as follows:-

RATS AND MICE	(Visits following notification	263
	(Routine visits (tips, sewage works, etc.)	307
	(Subsequent re-visits	613
	(Miscellaneous visits for other pests	134

The latter group included the following:-

Ants	43
Bees	3
Cockroaches	7
Moles	32
Rabbits	12
Wasps Nests	18
Beetles	2
Grey Squirrel	1
Wood Lice	3
Flies	3
Fleas	4
Silverfish	3
Hornets Nests	3

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ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

As from the 1st January, 1969 the existing monitoring gauges sited at Stenson Fields Farm, Stenson, were resited within the Council's own property at Findern. In addition, four new gauges, both Standard Deposit and Lead Peroxide candles were brought into operation on the same date to ensure a better record of the fall-out from the two Power Stations.

There were three above-average readings for solid deposit during the year, two affecting the new site at Findern. On both occasions the prevailing wind during the month had been in the quarter N.W. to N.E. and would indicate pollution from the Derby area.

The third high reading was at the new site at Walton-Trent. Again a predominantly N.W. to N.E. wind prevailed and the pollution could not be accounted for

A feature of 1969 was that the prevailing wind was not the generally accepted S.W. variety. For long periods over several months during the year, the wind came from the quarter N.W. to N.E.

Average total solids in tons per square mile per month for the six Stations were:-

Walton-on-Trent	11.59
Drakelow	11.38
N.C.B. Bretby	10.46
Ashgrove, Egginton	10.61
Main Street, Milton	9.49
Findern Sewage Works	13.53

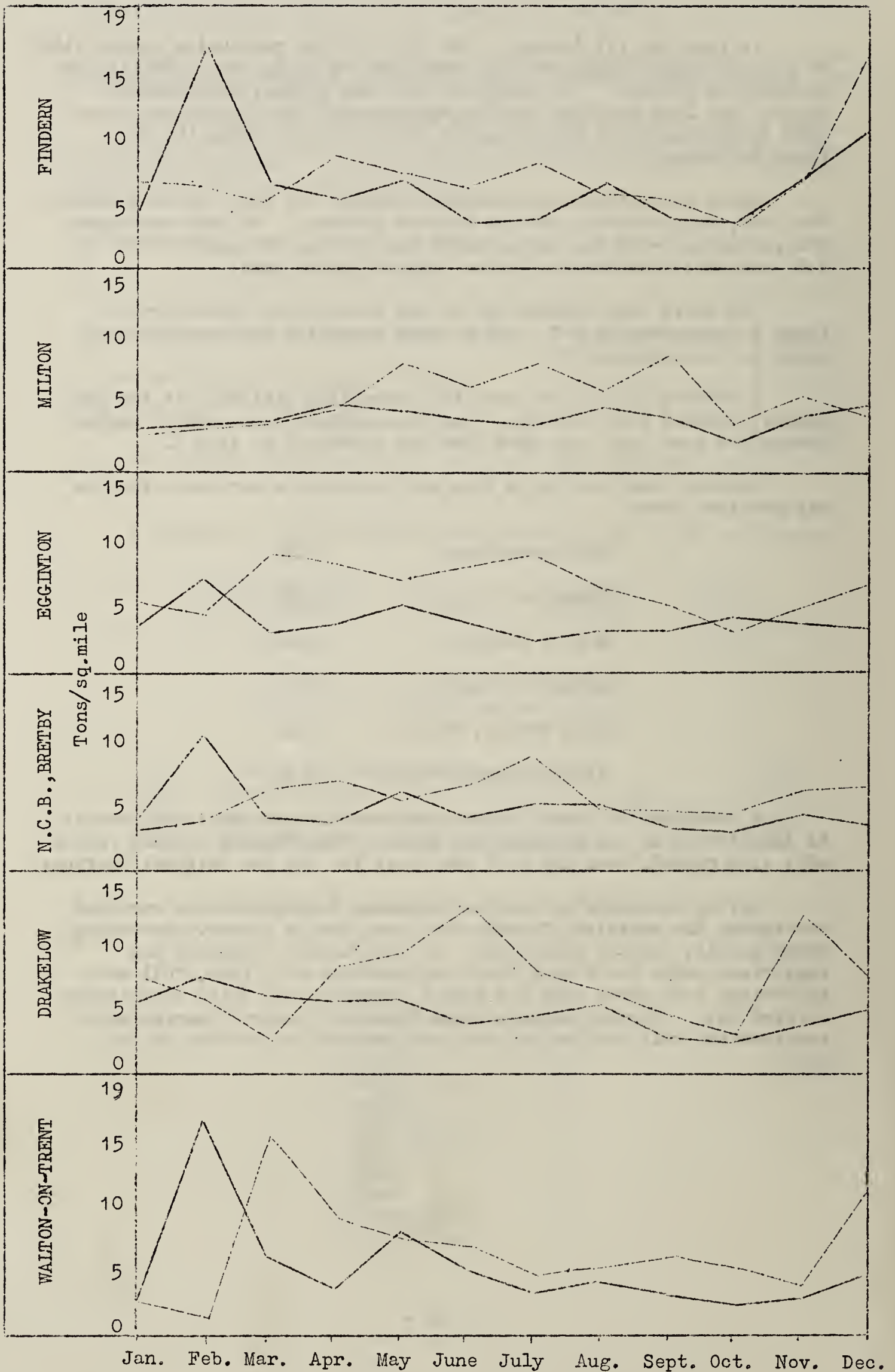
A breakdown of these figures into soluble and insoluble deposits is illustrated in the accompanying graph. The figures compare favourably with records over the last few years for the two original Stations.

During the whole of the year numerous complaints were received concerning the emission of smoke and fumes from a factory recovering scrap metals, chiefly aluminium. As the factory concerned was registered under the Alkali Works Registration Act, 1906, full consultations took place with the Alkali Inspector and joint inspections carried out. Certain aspects under Town and Country Planning were involved and this problem had not been resolved at the end of the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

(continued)

Undissolved Solids ----- Dissolved Solids



PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
 FACTORIES ACT, 1961. PART I OF THE ACT

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	75	4	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	76	4	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

O U T W O R K

(SECTIONS 133 and 134)

There were twelve Outworkers reported as employed within the Council's area during the year. The Outworkers' premises have been visited and, in each case, found to be satisfactory

NATURE OF WORK (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.	9	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	2	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	1	-	-	-	-	-
Toys (non- inflammable)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	12	-	-	-	-	-

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THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

CLASS OF PREMISES	No. of premises registered during the year		Total No. of registered premises at end of year		No. of registered premises receiving inspections during the year	
Offices	(1)	2	(19)	14	(2)	2
Retail Shops	(1)	2	(104)	85	(28)	48
Wholesale shops, warehouses	(-)	1	(2)	4	(-)	1
Catering Establishments ..	(-)	1	(18)	18	(9)	18
Fuel Storage Depots ..	(-)	-	(4)	10	(1)	-
TOTALS	(2)	6	(147)	131	(40)	69

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed	
Offices	(108)	114
Retail Shops	(316)	317
Wholesale departments, warehouses	(7)	8
Catering establishments	(81)	81
Canteens	(28)	28
Fuel Storage Depots	(12)	12
TOTAL	(552)	560
TOTAL MALES	(213)	218
TOTAL FEMALES	(339)	342

Figures in brackets relate to the position as at 31st December, 1968.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(CONTINUED)

The adjustment in total registered premises as compared with 1968 again reflects the revised figure for the first complete year since the loss of Mickleover.

It has now been possible to commence routine inspections and informal notices have been sent in respect of contraventions at six premises

The number of employees remains at approximately the same level as 1968.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1969

To the Chairman and Members of the
Repton Rural District Council,

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1969, as follows:-

(1) Refuse Collection

Due to problems associated with refuse disposal it has, at times, been extremely difficult to maintain the weekly collection. However, a satisfactory level of collection has been achieved and very few complaints have been received.

During the year an extra two hundred and fifty-five properties have added to the work whilst, due to the increased use of plastic sacks, the labour force has been reduced by one man.

Towards the end of the year it will be recalled that strikes affected various parts of the country. I am pleased to say that your own employees were not affected.

(2) Plastic Sacks

At the start of the year, it was decided to accept the trial schemes in the Parishes of Hartshorne and Woodville as a permanency and to gradually convert the whole area to the use of plastic sacks for refuse storage.

As a consequence the Parishes of Walton-on-Trent, Coton-in-the-Elms, Rosliston, Hatton, Egginton and Bretby turned to the use of plastic sacks during the year

All properties affected by the non-collection during the Christmas holidays were issued with sacks.

(3) Special Collections

The free service for special collections of unwanted household items was again brought to the notice of all residents. This service is given on a liberal basis and nine hundred and fourteen visits were made during the year.

It is felt that the problems of litter being dumped have minimised to a degree, but in place of the odd item in a hedgerow we are now increasingly having to deal with vehicle loads of rubbish being left by caravan dwellers. Costs for this sort of clean up frequently exceed £50. 0s. 0d. and there seems no doubt that the problems of these people are aggravated by their own actions.

(4) Litter Bins

Large capacity litter bins have been provided throughout the District

(5) Civic Amenities Act

During the year three "runners" and seven "wrecks" of cars were removed by the Council and a further fourteen were removed by the owners after informal action.

Prosecutions were made in two cases. One person was found guilty and fined £5. 0s. 0d. plus costs, whilst the second case was dismissed.

(6) Refuse Disposal

In June a problem was encountered at the Willington Hill tip. The owners complained of a foul smell from the tip and although this was certainly true it was known that offensive smells were emanating from other sources in the area. It was by no means certain that the smell from the tip was caused by refuse, as other people also had use of the tip.

On the advice of Consultant Chemists the tip was chemically treated and this solved the problem. The costs of this work were half met by a donation from another user of the tip.

However, the use of the tip was terminated by the owners in July.

Refuse from the Northern area had then to be conveyed to the other end of the District, to the tip at Cauldwell. As the new tip was as convenient for the Southern Parishes as the Moira tip it was decided to put the refuse from the whole area into the one tip at Cauldwell.

Due to the length of haul it was necessary to use the only spare vehicle for a relief changeover and to accept a certain amount of overtime working. As a result over nine hundred hours of overtime were worked at a cost of £500. 0s. 0d. Vehicle maintenance was a matter of repair rather than preventative work because of the lack of the spare vehicle.

Enquiries were made as to possible tip sites at Findern, Egginton, Stenson and Bretby, but at the end of the year it still had not been possible to secure a site. The sole tip at Cauldwell then having an expected life of about six months.

(7) Proposed Incineration Plant

In May your representatives visited the continuous incinerator plant at Middleton.

Discussion regarding your own proposals have continued, including a visit to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, but no actual progress has been made.

(8) Pail Emptying

The number of pails emptied each week continues to show a steady reduction.

(9) Cesspool Emptying

This service has operated quite satisfactorily, the only difficulty being a seasonal problem in disposing of the contents.

(10) Vehicles

As previously mentioned, maintenance of the vehicles has been an increased problem due to not having a spare vehicle. Your staff have generally managed to "keep the wheels turning" but there have been times when there was a real danger of the collection service coming to a halt.

The use of plastic sacks for refuse storage requires that the feed of refuse into the vehicle body should be positive and a demonstration of such a type of vehicle was most impressive.

One of the existing tip bulldozers was taken out of service and replaced by a tracked loading shovel. In addition to tip duties, this machine has been used to excavate lagoons at Linton South sewage works and to excavate for the Repton Car Park.

(11) Repton Depot

At the end of the year work started on the construction of two houses at the Repton Depot. This will remove the danger of vandalism at, what was, a very isolated site.

(12) Labour

There has been little problem of staffing. At the beginning of the year there was one vacancy which was filled within a week or two. Four men left during the year, but only three replacements were made due to the progression of the sack scheme of refuse storage.

To minimise disruptions due to shortage of labour it was found necessary for the men to take holidays on a rota basis spread over the whole year.

Drivers of heavy goods vehicles are now required to hold a special driving licence and it has been decided to meet the costs of these licences and the associated medical examinations.

(13) Statistics

Year	Additional properties during the year	Premises possible	Premises cleared	%	Days possible	Days Worked	%
1965	392	709,143	693,386	97.8	8276	7469	90.2
1966	315	715,126	705,523	98.7	8548	7528	88.1
1967	207	729,032	694,606	95.3	8498	7500	88.3
1968	3,056 less	612,401	592,368	96.7	7210	6343	88.0
1969	255	583,968	571,651	97.9	6815	6012	89.7

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to Members and Officers for help and advice freely given throughout the year.

As always the reliability and understanding of your Foreman, Mr. C. C. Stanley, has been invaluable and I cannot overstress how the efficiency of the whole service revolves around his work.

Your obedient Servant,

R. A. DAVOLL,

Cleansing Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1969

(1) SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Parish of Burnaston
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

It became necessary during the year to alter the access to the proposed pumping station, and the County Surveyor's approval to this alteration is awaited. When this is to hand it is hoped to go out to tender by the Spring and to commence work on the contract during the summer.

Parish of Foston and Scropton
Sewerage Scheme : Watery Lane

This scheme was completed, house connections made, and the works commissioned early in May.

Parish of Findern
Sewerage Scheme : Heath Lane

This scheme was completed and house connections made in June.

Parish of Rosliston
Sewer : Green Meadow

The sewer across Green Meadow was relaid and the work completed in November.

Parish of Egginton
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

It was decided to test the soil on the pumping station site and arrangements have been made for boreholes to be taken out. The results of these tests are expected in January and it is hoped that tenders will be received by the Spring and that work will commence shortly afterwards.

Parish of Lullington
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

Shortage of staff delayed progress slightly, but it is hoped that the documents will be forwarded to the Ministry early in the New Year.

Parish of Overseal
Sewerage Scheme : Acresford Road

A scheme for sewerage the ten properties on Acresford Road and pumping to the sewage disposal works has been prepared and forwarded to the Ministry. It is hoped that work will commence during the year.

Parish of Smisby
Sewerage : Annswell Place

Alternative schemes for the sewerage of the properties in Annswell Lane and Ashby Road from the Boundary to Annswell were considered as follows:-

Parish of Smisby

Sewerage : Annswell Place (continued)

- (a) the construction of a small Extended Aeration Pumping Plant at an approximate cost of £5,762. Os. Od., and,
- (b) the construction of a pumping station to pump the sewage to the sewage disposal works in Smisby Village at an estimated cost of £6,595. Os. Od.

together with - in both cases - other ancillary works at an estimated cost of approximately £12,000. Os. Od. It was decided to go ahead with scheme (b) and it is hoped that progress will be made with the preparation of this scheme during the year.

Parish of Sutton-on-the-Hill

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

Due to difficulties in acquiring the land for the pumping station site from the Derbyshire County Council, little progress has been made with this scheme. Agreement has now been reached with the County Council, and a planning application has been forwarded to the County Planning Department. It is anticipated that permission will be forthcoming shortly, following which the scheme will be submitted to the Ministry for approval.

Parishes of Drakelow and Walton-on-Trent

Grass Plots

Due to staff shortages, little progress has been made on these schemes. However, it is hoped that tenders will be invited for Drakelow in the Spring

Parish of Linton

Irrigation Area

Work on the new lagoon has progressed well, the Cleansing Department having allowed the use of the F.L.6 Fiat Loading shovel. However, owing to pressure of work on the Linton tip, this machine was required there, and consequently work was temporarily at a standstill. It is anticipated that the work will be carried on using my Department's tractor and lorry, and will be completed during the Spring.

Parish of Willington

Irrigation Area

The first phase of this scheme, namely lagooning, levelling and seeding the area, together with the necessary channelling and pipework was completed and commissioned in March. Since the irrigation area was brought into use the Trent River Authority has taken a number of samples of the final effluent for analysis, and these have been consistently good.

Work on the second phase (a duplicate of the first) was held up because of the urgency of the scheme at Linton, but it is expected that a start will be made on this at the completion of the Linton lagoon.

(2) MINING SUBSIDENCE

Parish of Overseal
Lullington Road and Hallcroft Avenue

Work on the re-sewering of these two streets was completed, house connections made, and the sewers brought into use in September

The National Coal Board agreed to pay a proportion of the cost.

(3) PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Licensing of Storage Installations

The application of the new Home Office Code resulted in a complete revision of Licence conditions, and the most important was the inauguration of a system of annual inspections of the electrical installations and production of test certificates by the licensee. The regular inspection of premises has been maintained and the standard throughout the District is satisfactory.

Two requests for the installation of self-service facilities, one attended, and the other unattended, have been received and, in both cases, the premises were found to be suitable for this type of operation. Progress in this field by equipment manufacturers is going ahead quickly, and more advanced forms of petroleum spirit dispensers are likely to be offered in the near future.

One station in the Birmingham area is equipped with overhead hoses, there being no pumps in the forecourt. This type of equipment is useful in small sites with limited forecourts and from an inspection made at the invitation of the B.P. Oil Company the equipment appeared to be satisfactory. Pressure from the trade for this type of facility is likely to grow within the next few years.

(4) STREET LIGHTING

Schemes were prepared as follows, but due to amendments by the County Surveyor, little progress was made:-

Bretby	..	3 lamps	..	erected
Church Broughton	..	8 lamps	..	order issued
Etwall	..	2 lamps	..	order issued
Findern	..	5 lamps	..	complete
Hartshorne	..	8 lamps	..	County Surveyor's approval awaited
Hatton	..	1 lamp	..	order issued
Hilton	..	10 lamps	..	order issued
Linton	..	7 lamps	..	order issued
Newton Solney	..	1 lamp	..	erected
Repton	..	2 lamps	..	erected
Rosliston	..	2 lamps	..	County Surveyor's approval for one awaited
Smisby	..	1 lamp	..	order issued
Ticknall	..	4 lamps	..	erected
Walton-on-Trent	..	8 lamps	..	one erected
Willington	..	11 lamps	..	erected
Woodville	..	5 lamps	..	order issued

Following a fatal accident on the A.514 at Hartshorne, the County Surveyor has agreed to install a full scheme, subject to Ministry consent from the Clock Garage, Woodville, to Church Lane, Hartshorne.

(5) HOUSING

The number of houses approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government since 1946 is 2,040.

The number of houses completed up to 31st December, 1969 is 1,973.

The following summary gives the progress made during the year ended 31st December, 1969:-

Parish	Houses under Contract	Houses under constn.	Completed in previous year	Completed year ended 31.12.1969	Type
Hilton	32	-	9	23	System built and E.P.
Overseal	26	-	-	26	Traditional
Repton	2	-	-	-	Traditional
TOTALS	60	-	9	49	

Plans for 179 dwellings were approved during the year ended 31st December, 1969.

One hundred and seventy dwellings were completed and two hundred and seventy-six are in course of erection. These include properties approved during the previous year, but not completed.

The total number of applications and plans submitted to the Council for approval during the year was 675, of which 489 were approved.

Foul Drainage Connections

New Houses

Building Estates	..	..	..	144 on public sewer
Building Estates	..	..	..	2 on cesspools or septic tanks
Private Properties	..	..	..	20 on public sewer
Private Properties	..	..	..	4 on cesspools or septic tanks

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